





but the mischievous practice of appointing young and inexperienced men; like Mr. ALFORD, to posts of vital importance. No blame appears to attach to him, for, of course he cannot help being young, and inexperienced, but heavy, almost criminal, blame rests with the Governor who makes such appointments to please his friends, or to gratify his taste for rewarding his *protégés*. With Mr. DEANE at the head of the police, and Mr. ALFORD at the Inspectorate of Buildings, it is only to be expected that we should be killed and wounded under the auspices of both those Departments. No doubt the Building Ordinance, like all the rest of the Ordinances, requires a good deal of alteration, and it may be hoped that fuller powers will be forthwith accorded to the SURVEYOR GENERAL. But at the same time that officer should be forthwith provided with a competent deputy. Mr. ALFORD is still young enough to take a less responsible part in the affairs of the office than he does at present, and no doubt with proper training he will gain experience. But we strongly object to his gaining experience at the expense of our heads.

Mr. Pronger, who was in the room at the time, saw the prisoner, and from the reply he got, he told the boy that he might break open the door. He went away, and in about a quarter of an hour returned with a key, and unlocked the door to his house with him. On entering he found that there was no person in the house, and that a chest had been broken open at the kitchen, and about ten articles of clothing, including a pair of trousers, a pair of shoes, a pair of handkerchiefs, some water colors, and some photographs were taken out of the box; and also a hair water cake, mounted with gold, and a small box of soap. He then showed the boy his key to take to No. 1 Police Station, and at about quarter past 2 p.m. the boy returned to him and from what he told him, he went with him to the Central Station. There he saw a man in a uniform, who took him to the court, at the charge room, he identified the stolen goods at his property, and recognized a sleeping jacket on the prisoner in dock as one of the stolen goods.

Chun-chow stated he was boy to the witness, having been about two months in the prison. He has been about nineteen years a cook. On Wednesday, he was sent to the kitchen to do some cleaning, and his prisoner to the house. At about 11.30 a.m. he took his prisoner to him, leaving the prisoner in the kitchen. At about half-past 12 he returned to the kitchen, and found the prisoner had been given no answer, he then went to his room, and asked for the key, and from what he saw he went back to the house and forced open the door.

[illegible]

how to bleed us, insinuate themselves  
stations suitable for the practice of the  
I, Sir, am strongly affected with

ANIMUS  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1871.

THE DISTURBANCES NEAR FOOSH  
We received yesterday a letter from the  
Mr. Mahood of Foochow, recounting the  
made upon him recently, in nearly the  
terms as those in which it was narrated  
*N. O. Daily News*, from which we extracted  
it again at length; but we may notice  
Mr. Mahood states that hitherto the peo-  
ple the district of Ku-cheng have been great-  
devoted, and that within the last three  
upwards of 120 have embraced the Chris-  
tian religion. He also states that the  
demanded that he should accompany them  
the Official at Ku-cheng, and have been  
tried, and finally un-  
the Chinese, he would be imprudent, him-  
self, they would be so ignorant of their  
rights that they think the officers would  
any foreigner for the slightest offence  
believes the officials at the Yamen are  
to blame for this, as they try to exalt  
selves in the estimation of the people by  
acting contemptuously of the foreign bar-

inhabitants of the two countries could change their experiences. It is a fact, of note that, notwithstanding an apparent similarity of climate, the conditions which are most favorable to the plants which are quite different. The Chinese grow exclusively on alluvial soil. Japan is not at all cultivated on soil, but altogether on elevated ground, chiefly on certain terraces made up, in main, of layers of pebbles, into which present rivers cut to the depth of several hundred feet. The very edges of these terraces, where low rivers lead to mountains and enter the plain. The hills is then separated by a broad valley from the alluvial soil of the valley. In going any one of those rivers towards its source we find it accompanied on either side by a strip of elevated ground, varying in width and which is the cultivation ground. Now, the level ground the ground the berry tree is cultivated in Japan, is at altitudes of 200 or 300 up to that of 500 feet above the level of the sea. It is not the mulberry tree planted in elevations exceeding a few hundred feet above the sea, and then only on proper

\* The following portion should be read with priority to that which appeared on the last, but the steamer bringing it was delayed.

[illegible][illegible]

Now, Mr. Editor, I make out that the heavy 30th June dividend (and which was duly passed in meeting as reported by you) paid a dividend amounting to \$5,400; and contributors: \$703.60; remuneration to directors and Auditors \$400; write off depreciation \$1,000; and the balance of the dividend \$3,196.40; whilst they appear by the accounts to have only \$468.83 actual net dividend with which to do it! How the United Agents can get the balance of \$2,727.57 (\$3,196.40, and which is the balance the back Dividends not claimed, \$1,468.83) absorbs the cash balance to which Mr. Tubb, senior, having paid the Dividend, and which was duly passed in meeting, is due, every Company gets rid of as far as possible. The present shareholders are in a bad way so far, but are future shareholders to the "preliminaries" docked of their dividend. Will you, Mr. Editor, say so, and give my regards to Mr. Tubb, senior, and Mr. Tubb, junior.



been already stated that the

According to the *German Correspondent*, the Government of Germany has decided that railway rolling stock is not to be considered a fair prize of war; and the carriages taken from the French are accordingly to be returned as soon as possible. No Government has, however, given in its adhesion to this view of the case, and the question therefore remains open—10,000 railway carriages in all are said to have been captured by the German troops, and some were taken in actual battle.

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